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## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
May 23	Leon XIII .....	New York .....	396	50	765	12
25	Germania .....	do .....	686	150	1,155	27
27	Prinzess Irene .....	do .....	793	160	1,250	13
28	Italia .....	do .....	344	75	845	9
28	Napolitan Prince .....	do .....	260	50	525	14

## JAPAN.

*Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox.*

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, May 14 and 21, as follows:

During the week ended May 7, 1904, five vessels, having a total personnel of 321 crew and 91 passengers, were inspected.

No report of contagious diseases in Yokohama has been received for the period subsequent to April 23, 1904, but no facts having an unfavorable bearing on the sanitary condition of Yokohama, from a quarantine standpoint, have come to my knowledge. The above statement applies to the rest of Japan, save for the presence of plague in the island of Formosa and of smallpox in the island of Kyushu. With reference to the latter locality it is reported that 45 cases of smallpox have occurred in Fukuoka Ken and 558 cases in Nagasaki Ken from the beginning of the present outbreak to May 9.

During the week ended May 14, 1904, 4 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 411 crew and 1,028 passengers were inspected, 345 steerage passengers were bathed, and 467 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The report of infectious diseases in Yokohama for the week ended April 30, 1904, is as follows: Enteric fever, 4 cases, 2 deaths; dysentery, 2 cases, no deaths. For week ended May 7, 1904: Enteric fever, 5 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 3 cases, no deaths; dysentery, 2 cases, no deaths.

*Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Number of emigrants per steamship *Siberia* for Honolulu recommended, May 11, for rejection, 10.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended, May 23, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 5.

## MEXICO.

*Epidemic pneumonia in State of Sinaloa.*

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger at Monterey reports, May 30, the existence of epidemic pneumonia in the vicinity of Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa.

*Report from Tampico—Two cases of yellow fever.*

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, May 30, as follows:

The fumigation for the week ended May 28, 1904, included the British steamship *August Belmont*, bound for Pensacola, May 25; the

British steamship *Mancunia*, for Norfolk via New York, May 26, and the British steamship *E. O. Saltmarsh*, for Pensacola, May 28.

There were 23 deaths from all causes, including 2 from intermittent fever, 1 from paludism, and 3 from tuberculosis. No deaths were attributed to a quarantinable disease. So far as I am able to learn there have been 3 cases of yellow fever with no deaths.

The cases were not of the malignant type. These cases were all employees of the Mexican Central Railroad, and were taken to their hospital where they were screened and properly cared for.

The hospital of the Mexican Central offers very good evidence of conditions from a yellow-fever standpoint, as a large force is employed and many members of it are nonimmunes from the interior.

*Suspect case in Tampico.*

MEXICO, June 12, 1904.

Dr. WALTER WYMAN:

A suspect case in Tampico not confirmed.

LICEAGA.

*Suspect case confirmed.*

MEXICO, June 15, 1904.

Dr. WALTER WYMAN,

*President Committee American Republics,  
Washington:*

Unfortunately case of yellow fever in Tampico confirmed. Well isolated from inception.

LICEAGA.

*Report from Veracruz—Fumigation of vessels—Smallpox and yellow fever.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, May 30 and June 6, as follows:

During the week ended May 28, 1904, 5 vessels bound for United States ports and 1 bound for Colon, Republic of Panama, were inspected and given bills of health.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 35 deaths (56 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes, including 1 from yellow fever, 2 from pernicious fever, and 10 from tuberculosis.

One new case of yellow fever was reported. The case was in the person of a soldier who was undergoing treatment for some chronic malady at the military hospital. He was found to have yellow fever on May 22, and died on May 24. I am informed that the sanitary authorities are carrying out all precautionary measures to eradicate whatever infection may exist at the military hospital and barracks.

During the week ended June 4, 1904, five vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and given bills of health.

The following vessels were fumigated with sulphur dioxid and given certificates: May 31, British steamship *William Cliff*, bound for New Orleans; June 2, British steamship *Magdala*, bound for New Orleans; June 3, Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for New Orleans.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 35